

FARM DEPARTMENT.

(Concluded from 6th Page.)

based on an interview with Vernon Bailey, chief field naturalist of the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, in which the writer was given some well-known facts regarding the habits of bats, which he might have read in any of a dozen books on mammals. To make a thrilling story the writer embellished these facts with numerous unauthorized statements, misquoted the information given, and conveyed the impression that artificial bat roosts would afford a remedy for mosquito pests. The article has not the sanction of the Biological Survey of Mr. Bailey.

Dried Whey May Be Profitable.
Dairy by-products are now being used in various new ways as a result of investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture. Good results have been obtained particularly in the manufacture of dried whey. From 100 pounds of the whey were obtained 4 pounds of crude sugar and 1½ pounds of dried whey containing about 50 per cent to a laboratory making baby food, of albumin. The dried whey was sold at a price which resulted in a satisfactory return for the whey. Dried whey and dried buttermilk are being fed experimentally to laying hens at one of the department farms. In the first half of the 12-month experiment the pen of hens receiving dried whey produced eggs at a rate comparing favorably with results obtained with other kinds of feed.

New Cold Drinks Flavored With Apple Now Possible.
Now comes apple ice cream, or rather the flavoring that makes it possible. A synthetic apple oil that possesses the aroma of ripe apples has been prepared by Dr. F. B. Power and V. K. Chestnut, of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and a public service patent has been granted for the process.

Doctor Power, who has been working since 1920 on the problem of producing this oil synthetically, bases his product on chemical investigations of the odoriferous constituents of apples. His preparation has the merit of having no substance in it that does not occur naturally in the apple. In this it differs from other artificially prepared flavors.

The bureau has prepared a most palatable carbonated beverage with the apple oil as its flavoring constituent. Doctor Power says that the oil being volatile may not be used in the preparation of food products that have to be heated, but is especially suitable for flavoring cold drinks and ice cream.

Argentina and U. S. Lead World in Exports of Corn

Approximately 80 per cent of the corn entering into world trade comes from Argentina and the United States, according to information compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1921 shipments from the United States exceeded those from Argentina by 21,000,000 bushels, but prior to that year Argentina was usually the larger shipper, average exports from that country before the war (1909-1913) having been between one-third and one-half of all corn entering into world trade and about two and one-half times the quantity exported by the United States.

Exports of corn from Argentina in 1921 totaled about 112,000,000 bushels, or 4,000,000 bushels less than the pre-war average exports and about 62,000,000 bushels less than the exports of 1920. On the other hand, exports from the United States in 1921 were 132,000,000 bushels, which was 111,000,000 bushels more than in 1920 and about \$7,000,000 bushels more than the pre-war average.

Carroll Farmers After Bigger Yield Of Corn

Carrollton, Ky., Dec. 16.—Care in the selection of seed corn as a means of boosting the yield of this crop received special attention from farmers in Carroll county this fall, according to County Agent G. C. Routt. Six demonstrations were held on farms in different parts of the county by Mr. Routt to point out some of the things to watch in picking out ears of corn to be used for seed.

Commercial production of tomato seed in 1922 totaled 238,000 pounds an increase of 200 per cent over 1921 and 10 per cent over the 5-year average, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Over 313,000 pounds of spinach seed was raised commercially in 1922, according to reports reaching the United States Department of Agriculture.

riculture. This is an increase of 1,100 per cent over the production in 1921, but is only about two-thirds of the five-year average production.

The Mexican bean beetle has been recorded from 10 new counties in Kentucky. It is now known to be present over practically the entire central area of this State. During the past month it has also been reported to the United States Department of Agriculture from four new counties in western North Carolina.

False wireworms were much more seriously abundant than usual in October in western Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, according to reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture. In the vicinity of Big Spring, Deuel County, Nebr., hundreds of acres of unsprouted wheat have been destroyed while lying in the dry soil.

In the soil testing meetings held recently by the county agricultural agent of Boone County, Ill., to which each farmer attending was asked to bring several samples of soil from his farm, only one farm showed that the soil was sweet, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. The owner of this farm stated that he has been growing a large amount of clover, sweet clover and alfalfa.

Dehydrated Hawaiian fruits having commercial possibilities were shown at the 1921 Maui fair by the Federal agricultural experiment station of the Territory. Products which have been found by the station to have especial merit, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, are dehydrated mango, from which an excellent candied product can be obtained; dehydrated papaya, which mixed with lemon makes a cheap but delicious jam; and dehydrated guava, from which jelly can be made.

Department Gathers Data To Improve Fruit Beverages

The quality of fruit beverages has been improved and the standards raised as a result of data gathered by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, in its research work on fruit juices and carbonated beverages. The industry it is said, may be extended thru the more general use of these data.

Nearly every ingredient used by bottlers has been studied by the bureau—sugar, acid, water, flavors and fruit juices. Methods have been devised for detecting genuine and imitation flavors. Satisfactory formulas for preparing a number of them have been developed. It has been found that by replacing one-half the sugar with honey, sirup manufacturers can improve the quality of such soft drinks as root beer, sarsaparilla and chocolate at an increased cost of approximately 0.3 cent a half-pint bottle, with no decrease in food value. Since the clearness and palatability of the beverage depends largely on the water used, the chemical composition of 70 city water supplies in the United States has been ascertained.

Americans Eating Less Meat Number of Animals Declines

Figures and charts on the meat industry of the United States showing that the consumption of meat is decreasing are given in an exhibit, entitled "Livestock Statistics," by the United States Department of Agriculture, at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, December 2 to 9.

These statistics show that the United States, while still among the principal meat-eating nations of the world, is undergoing a general decline both in per capita consumption of meat and in the number of food animals in proportion to the population.

HAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS

ONE REASON SOME FOLKS ALLUZ LOOKS ER-HAID, DEYS SHAME T' LOOK BACK!!



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tion. This situation is illustrated strikingly by a chart of the trend of human live-stock population in the United States from 1850 to 1922. Among live stock the number of swine is the most variable, and sheep show the greatest general decline. The relative positions of the curves in this chart at the present time indicate that the nation will probably experience increasing difficulty in supplying its ever-increasing population with sufficient meat products, and at the same time providing a surplus of these products for export.

The principal meat-eating nations of the world, in order of per capita consumption, are Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand, with the United States fourth.

Canada and the Scandinavian countries, however, imported more corn in 1921 than during the pre-war years. Denmark's imports totaling 19,000,000 bushels, an increase of over 70 per cent.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

29,671 SAMPLES OF SEEDS TESTED BY DEPARTMENT

During the fiscal year 1922, the seed-testing laboratories of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, received and examined 29,671 samples of seeds. Of these 17,000 came to the laboratory at Washington, and 12,571 to the five branch seed-testing laboratories maintained in cooperation with the State institutions.

These samples represent both vegetable and field seeds from farmers, seed dealers, and investigators, to whom reports of analyses were sent, showing the presence of weed seeds and worthless material, or the germination, or both, as requested. Through this service the work of the seed-testing laboratories is immediately applied to practical agriculture.

A total of 5,562 samples of vegetable seeds was purchased and tested for germination, and the results of these tests will be published. Some of these seeds—garden peas—were also grown in the field for truthness to name. Sweet-corn samples are being grown for field stands and observation as to the presence of disease.

Heartburn is a symptom of indigestion. Take a dose of Herbine in such cases. The pain disappears instantly. The bowels operate speedily and you feel fine, vigorous and cheerful. Price 60c. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

WOLF BOUNTIES PAID BY MISTAKE FOR COYOTE PELTS

Bounties received for the destruction of harmful wild animals frequently furnish an opportunity to filch money from public treasuries under false pretenses. The bounty system, applied to the capture of predatory animals and rodents, has many disadvantages and is usually much more expensive in the economic value of results obtained than the plan advocated by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture of putting experienced hunters on salaries in infested territory. The opportunity for dishonest practice under the bounty system is well illustrated by a case that came to the attention of the predatory animal inspector of the Biological Survey stationed at Olympia, Wash.

The auditor for Grant County, after paying out much money in bounties for "timber wolves" decided to send one of the "wolf" pelts to the district inspector of the Biological Survey for identification. It was pronounced a coyote pelt, although somewhat darker and larger than the average.

The hunter who brought in the pelts claimed that the animals were driven down from the timber to the lowlands by forest fires. The local coyote bounty is \$1 while that of the wolf is \$15.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

LONG DURABILITY NEEDED

John Long had 14 children and they had all been rocked in the same cradle. One evening as Mrs. Long was rocking the 14th child, she said to her husband with a wan smile: "John this cradle is pretty near worn out."

"Yep," said John. "It's about used up." Then he handed Mrs. Long a \$10 bill and added, "Next time you go to town, mother, get a new one—one that'll last."—Los Angeles Times.

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KENTUCKY

MINOR ARRESTED ON BANK CHARGES

Prominent Man Accused of Converting Property and Making False Entries.

Danville, Ky., Dec. 16.—Claude D. Minor, cashier of the Peoples Bank and Trust Company of Perryville, until recently president of the Kentucky Bankers' Association and representative in the Kentucky Legislature from Boyle County for three terms, was arrested at his home in Perryville at 7 o'clock tonight on three warrants taken out by the State Banking Department, two of which charge him with making false entry and one with wrongfully converting property of another while cashier of the Perryville Bank.

Mr. Minor accompanied Sheriff Logan Wood to Danville, where he was released on \$4,500 bond, furnished by W. G. Prewitt, of Perryville, and then returned to his home. He has a wife, but no children.

"The charges are absolutely untrue," Mr. Minor declared over the long distance telephone last night. "but I must decline to make a detailed statement until after I have consulted my attorney."

In one of the warrants charging false entries, it is alleged Minor credited \$10,000 to "A. Mann," but upon investigation it was brought that no such person exists and no such deposit was made. Another charge is that his accounts showed the Citizens Bank of Danville owed the Perryville Bank and Trust Company \$6,000 which debt it is alleged, never existed. This was later corrected on the books or erased by some unknown person.

Minor will be given an examining

trial Thursday morning before Judge G. Coulter, county Judge.

Sickly children need White's Cream Vermifuge. It not only destroys worms, if there be any, but it acts as a strengthening tonic in the stomach and bowels. Price 35c per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Company.

TINIEST WATCHES

A repeater watch has just been completed by a Swiss firm, the platinum case of which measures only half an inch in diameter. It is claimed to be the smallest watch in the world that strikes the hours. Much smaller non-striking watches are, however, in existence. One made by a Geneva watchmaker measures only one-sixteenth of an inch across the dial. It forms the top of a gold penholder, and tho so tiny, keeps excellent time.

A midget watch, intended to be worn as a shirt stud, was made in 1890 by a Newcastle watchmaker. A few years ago it was on exhibition there, and was still going as well as ever. The dial is only three-sixteenths—or less than a quarter—of an inch in diameter.

Another tiny timepiece was recently shown in a London jeweler's

shop which had for its back a three-penny piece. It contained 120 different parts, and weighed under six penny-weights.

Among the private collection of jewelry owned by the present king of England and preserved, together with other royal heirlooms, at Windsor Castle, is a Hippitian watch, which was presented to George III by a celebrated watchmaker of those days, named Arnold. It is set in a finger ring, and the dial measures nineteen thirty-seconds of an inch in diameter. What renders this particular midget watch unique, is the fact that its cylinder is fashioned from an Oriental ruby, the diameter being the fifty-fourth part of an inch, its length the forty-seventh, and its weight less than a grain.

INJURED BY FALL OF MONKEY

While Mrs. Samuel Powell, of Babylon, N. Y., was driving along the road in a surrey an escaped monkey swung by his tail from a limb over the carriage. He suddenly lost his hold and tumbled on Mrs. Powell, damaging her hat and injuring her shoulder. Her screams brought a passing hunter to the rescue and the life of the monkey was ended with a load of buckshot.

LADY WAS IN A BAD FIX FROM NERVOUS INDIGESTION

Biloxi, Miss.—"I had, for a year or more, nervous indigestion, or some form of stomach trouble," says Mrs. Alonzo Ford, 1117 Clay Street, this city. "The water I drank at that time seemed to constipate me. I would suffer until I got so nervous I wanted to get down on the floor and roll. I felt like I could tear my clothes."

"Every night, and night after night, I had to take something for a laxative, and it had to be kept up nightly. My side would pain. I looked awful. My skin was sallow and seemed spotted. I would look at my hands and arms, and the flesh looked lifeless."

"I happened to get a Birthday Almanac, so I told my husband I would try the Black-Draught, which I did. I took a few big doses. I felt much better. My liver acted well. I made a good, warm tea and drank it that way. Soon I found

that nervous, tight feeling was going, as was the pain in my side. I found I did not have to take it every night. Soon, after a few weeks, I could leave it off for a week or so, and I did not suffer with constipation. . . I gained flesh. I have a good color, and believe it was a stubborn liver, and that Black-Draught did the work."

"I went to my mother's (Mrs. Deeters) one day, and she wasn't well at all. . . I told her we'd try Black-Draught. We did, and now she keeps it to take after eating. It certainly helped her, and we neither will be without it in our homes. It is so simple, and the dose can be regulated as the case may be. We use small doses after meals for indigestion, and larger doses for headache or bad liver."

Theford's Black-Draught liver medicine is for sale everywhere.